

June 25, 2010
Kentucky Board of Dentistry
Legislative Committee Meeting

Draft Regulation: Anesthesia and sedation

Dr. Johnson made a motion to approve the Anesthesia and sedation section of the proposed regulations as written as a working draft for the ordinary regulation. The current regulation (201 KAR 8:390) will serve as the emergency regulation. Dr. Creech seconded the motion. All were in favor; none opposed.

Voting Committee members present were:

Kentucky Board of Dentistry
William Boggess, DMD
Susan King, DMD

Kentucky Dental Association
John L. Creech, DMD
Mike Johnson, DMD
Kevin Wall, DMD

Kentucky Dental Hygienist's Association
Donna Ruley, RDH
Donna Fogle, RDH

Kentucky Department for Public Health
Julie McKee, DMD

University of Kentucky College of Dentistry
Fonda Robinson, DMD

Anesthesia and Sedation.

NECESSITY, FUNCTION AND CONFORMITY: KRS XXX.XXX requires the board to establish a reasonable schedule of fees, charges, and fines.

Section 1. Definitions. In this administrative regulation, the following terms have the meanings indicated.

(1) "Advanced Cardiac Life Support (ACLS)" means a certification that an individual has successfully completed an advanced cardiac life support course that meets or exceeds the standards set by the American Heart Association.

- (2) "Anesthesia" means an artificially induced insensibility to pain usually achieved by the administration of gases or the use of drugs.
- (3) "Anesthesia and sedation" means:
 - (a) Moderate sedation;
 - (b) Deep sedation; and
 - (c) General anesthesia.
- (4) "Body Mass Index" (BMI) means a statistical measure of body weight based on a person's weight and height.
- (5) "Board" means the Kentucky Board of Dentistry.
- (6) "Certified registered nurse anesthetist" means a registered nurse who is currently certified to practice nurse anesthesia in Kentucky.
- (7) "Deep sedation" means a drug-induced depression of consciousness during which patients cannot be easily aroused but respond purposefully following repeated or painful stimulation. The ability to independently maintain ventilatory function may be impaired. Cardiovascular function is usually maintained.
- (8) "Facility" means any location in which anesthesia or sedation is administered for the practice of dentistry.
- (9) "Facility inspection" means an on-site inspection by the board or its designee to determine if a facility where the applicant proposes to provide anesthesia and sedation is adequately supplied, equipped, staffed, and maintained in a condition to support the provision of anesthesia and sedation services in a manner that meets the requirements of this administrative regulation.
- (10) "General anesthesia" means a drug-induced loss of consciousness during which patients are not arousable even by painful stimulation. The ability to independently maintain ventilatory function is often impaired. Patients often require assistance in maintaining a patent airway, and positive pressure ventilation may be required because of depressed spontaneous ventilation, drug-induced depression, or changes in neuromuscular function. Cardiovascular function may be impaired.
- (11) "General anesthesia permit" means a permit that was issued by the board before July 15, 2010, that authorized the dentist to whom the permit was issued to administer general anesthesia for the practice of dentistry.
- (12) "Incident" means dental treatment performed on a patient under ~~minimal sedation~~, moderate sedation, deep sedation, or general anesthesia with unforeseen complications.
- (13) "Minimal sedation" means a drug-induced state, with or without nitrous oxide to decrease anxiety, in which patients respond normally to tactile stimulation and verbal commands. Although cognitive function and coordination may be impaired, ventilatory and cardiovascular functions are maintained and require no assistance.
- (14) "Moderate enteral sedation" means a drug-induced depression of consciousness through the gastrointestinal tract or oral mucosa during which patients respond purposefully to verbal commands, either alone or accompanied by light tactile stimulation. No interventions are required to maintain a patent airway, and spontaneous ventilation is adequate. Cardiovascular function is usually maintained.
- (15) "Moderate parenteral sedation" means a drug-induced depression of consciousness that bypasses the gastrointestinal tract or oral mucosa during which patients respond purposefully to verbal commands, either alone or accompanied by light tactile

stimulation. No interventions are required to maintain a patent airway and spontaneous ventilation is adequate. Cardiovascular function is usually maintained.

(16) "Moderate sedation" means a drug-induced depression of consciousness during which patients respond purposefully to verbal commands, either alone or accompanied by light tactile stimulation. No interventions are required to maintain a patent airway, and spontaneous ventilation is adequate. Cardiovascular function is usually maintained.

(17) "Parenteral" means a technique of administration in which the drug bypasses the gastrointestinal tract, that is, through an intramuscular, intravenous, intranasal, submucosal, subcutaneous, or intraosseous technique.

(18) "Conscious sedation permit" means a permit that was issued by the Board before July 15, 2010, that authorized the dentist to whom the permit was issued to administer parenteral sedation for the practice of dentistry.

(19) "Pediatric Advanced Life Support (PALS)" means a certification that an individual has successfully completed a pediatric advanced life support course that meets or exceeds the standards set by the American Heart Association.

(20) "Physician" means a physician, including a doctor of osteopathy, who holds a current license to practice medicine in Kentucky.

(21) "Sedation" means the reduction of stress or excitement by the administration of a drug that has a soothing, calming, or tranquilizing effect.

Section 2. Minimal Sedation Without a Permit.

(1) A permit shall not be required for a dentist to administer minimal sedation for patients age thirteen (13) and older. Minimal sedation for children age twelve (12) and under shall require a permit except for the use of nitrous oxide only.

(2) A dentist who intends to administer minimal sedation shall indicate the intent to administer minimal sedation in the patient's record.

~~(3) A dentist who administers minimal sedation may not administer a dose that is inappropriate for a patient's:~~

~~(a) Age;~~

~~(b) BMI;~~

~~(c) Medical condition; or~~

~~(d) Infirmities.~~

(4) Medication used to produce minimal sedation may not exceed the manufacturer's recommended dose (MRD) for unmonitored use by the individual. Additional dosing is permitted only if within the MRD limits.

(5) A dentist who administers minimal sedation shall maintain a margin of safety and a level of consciousness that does not approach moderate sedation and other deeper states of sedation and general anesthesia.

(6) Nitrous oxide may be combined with an oral medication only if the level of sedation is maintained at the level of minimal sedation.

~~(7) A dentist who administers minimal sedation without a permit shall be subject to the morbidity and mortality incident reporting requirements of this administrative regulation.~~

Section 4. Permit and Location Certificate Required.

(1) After July 15, 2010, a dentist shall not administer an anesthetic technique in order to attain a level beyond minimal sedation for the practice of dentistry unless:

- (a) The dentist holds an appropriate Class I, Class II, Class II-P, or Class III permit issued by the Board; or
- (b) The dentist holds a conscious sedation or general anesthesia permit that will be converted to a Class I, Class II, Class II-P, or Class III permit at the next license renewal.
- (2) After July 15, 2010, a dentist shall not administer an anesthetic technique under a Class I, Class II, Class II-P, Class III, conscious sedation, or general anesthesia permit issued by the board at a facility unless:
 - (a) The facility has a current Anesthesia and Sedation Facility Certificate issued by the board; or
 - (b) The facility passed an inspection by the board prior to July 15, 2010 for the purpose of issuing a conscious sedation or general anesthesia permit.
- (3) After July 15, 2010, a treating dentist who does not hold an anesthesia and sedation permit shall not allow a physician anesthesiologist, another dentist who holds an anesthesia and sedation permit, or a certified registered nurse anesthetist to administer an anesthetic technique in order to attain a level beyond minimal sedation for the practice of dentistry at a facility owned or operated by the treating dentist unless:
 - (a) The facility has a current Anesthesia and Sedation Facility Certificate issued by the board; or
 - (b) The facility passed an inspection by the board prior to July 15, 2010 for the purpose of issuing a conscious sedation or general anesthesia permit.

Section 3. Classifications of Anesthesia and Sedation Permits. The following permits shall be issued by the board to a licensed dentist:

- (1) Class I permit that authorizes a dentist to use moderate enteral sedation for patients age thirteen (13) and older;
- (2) Class II permit that authorizes a dentist to use:
 - (a) Moderate enteral sedation for patients age thirteen (13) and older;
 - (b) Moderate parenteral sedation for patients age thirteen (13) and older; and
 - (c) Any procedure allowed with a Class I permit;
- (3) Class II-P permit that authorizes a dentist to use:
 - (a) Moderate enteral sedation for patients age twelve (12) and under;
 - (b) Moderate parenteral sedation for patients age twelve (12) and under; and
 - (c) Any procedure allowed under either a Class I or Class II permit; and
- (4) Class III permit that authorizes a dentist to use:
 - (a) General anesthesia;
 - (b) Deep sedation; and
 - (c) Any procedure allowed with a Class I, Class II, or Class II-P permit.

Section 4. Qualifications for Obtaining a Class I Permit. To qualify for a Class I permit, an applicant shall:

- (1) Submit an "Application for a Sedation or Anesthesia Permit";
- (2) Pay the fee required by administrative regulation;
- (3) Hold current certification in either ACLS or PALS or successfully complete a six (6) hour board-approved course that provides instruction on medical emergencies and airway management; and

- (4) Provide proof of successful completion of a Commission on Dental Accreditation (CODA) accredited postdoctoral training program that affords comprehensive and appropriate training necessary to administer and manage moderate enteral sedation; or
- (5) Provide proof of successful completion of a board-approved course that shall consist of a minimum of twenty-four (24) hours of didactic instruction plus management of at least ten (10) adult case experiences by the enteral route or the combination enteral and nitrous oxide route.
 - (a) These ten cases shall include at least three (3) live clinical dental experiences managed by participants in groups that shall not exceed five individuals; and
 - (b) The remaining cases may include simulations and video presentations and shall include at least one (1) experience in returning a patient from deep to moderate sedation.

Section 5. Qualifications for Obtaining a Class II Permit. To qualify for a Class II permit, an applicant shall:

- (1) Submit an "Application for a Sedation or Anesthesia Permit";
- (2) Pay the fee required by administrative regulation;
- (3) Hold current certification in either ACLS or PALS or successfully complete a six (6) hour board-approved course that provides instruction on medical emergencies and airway management; and
- (4) Provide proof of successful completion of a CODA-accredited postdoctoral training program that affords comprehensive and appropriate training necessary to administer and manage moderate parenteral sedation; or
- (5) Provide proof of successful completion of a board-approved course that shall consist of a minimum of sixty (60) hours of didactic instruction plus management of at least twenty (20) patients per participant in moderate parenteral sedation techniques.

Section 6. Qualifications for Obtaining a Class II-P Permit. To qualify for a Class II-P permit, an applicant shall:

- (1) Submit an "Application for a Sedation or Anesthesia Permit";
- (2) Pay the fee required by administrative regulation;
- (3) Hold current certification in either ACLS or PALS or successfully complete a six (6) hour board-approved course that provides instruction on medical emergencies and airway management; and
- (4) Provide proof of successful completion of a CODA-accredited postdoctoral training program that affords comprehensive and appropriate training necessary to administer and manage moderate parenteral sedation for patients age 12 and under.

Section 7. Qualifications for Obtaining a Class III Permit. To qualify for a Class III permit, an applicant shall:

- (1) Submit an "Application for a Sedation or Anesthesia Permit";
- (2) Pay the fee required by administrative regulation;
- (3) Hold current certification in either ACLS or PALS; and
- (4) Provide proof of successful completion of a board-approved Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education (ACGME) accredited post-doctoral training program in anesthesiology which affords comprehensive and appropriate training necessary to administer deep sedation and general anesthesia;

- (5) Provide proof of successful completion of a minimum of two (2) years advanced clinical training in anesthesiology from a Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organization (JCAHO) accredited institution that meets the objectives set forth in Part Two (2) of the American Dental Association's "Guidelines for Teaching the Comprehensive Control of Anxiety and Pain in Dentistry"; or
- (6) Provide proof of successful completion of a CODA-accredited postdoctoral training program that affords comprehensive and appropriate training necessary to administer and manage deep sedation and general anesthesia.

Section 8. Location Requirement. A dentist holding a Class I, Class II, Class II-P, Class III, conscious sedation, or general anesthesia permit shall advise the Board of the name and address of each facility where the dentist intends to or has ceased to administer anesthesia and sedation by submitting the "Anesthesia and Sedation Permit Location Notification Form" within ten (10) business days of the change.

Section 9. Anesthesia and Sedation Facility Certificates.

- (1) The owner or operator of a facility shall obtain an Anesthesia and Sedation Facility Certificate from the board for any location at which:
 - (a) A dentist holding a Class I, Class II, Class II-P, Class III, conscious sedation, or general anesthesia permit may administer anesthesia and sedation under the permit; or
 - (b) The treating dentist may allow a physician anesthesiologist, another dentist who holds an anesthesia and sedation permit, or a certified registered nurse anesthetist to administer an anesthetic technique in order to attain a level beyond minimal sedation for the practice of dentistry.
- (2) A facility owner or operator desiring to obtain an Anesthesia and Sedation Facility Certificate shall:
 - (a) Submit an "Application for an Anesthesia and Sedation Facility Certificate";
 - (b) Pay the fee required by administrative regulation; and
 - (c) Successfully pass a facility inspection as outlined in Section 10 of this administration.
- (3) The owner or operator of a facility may not permit an individual to administer anesthesia or sedation unless the individual is qualified to do so under this administrative regulation.
- (4) The owner or operator of a facility shall maintain for five (5) years for inspection by the board the name and license number of each dentist, physician anesthesiologist, or certified registered nurse anesthetist who has administered anesthesia or sedation at that location.
- (5) The owner or operator of a facility shall ensure that the facility:
 - (a) Remains properly equipped in accordance with Section 10 of this administrative regulation; and
 - (b) Remains properly staffed in accordance with Section 11 of this administrative regulation.
- (6) In addition to the requirements contained in Subsection (5) of this section, the owner or operator of a facility shall ensure that the facility has:
 - (a) Appropriate nonexpired emergency drugs; and
 - (b) Appropriate nonexpired drugs.

- (6) After an opportunity for a hearing, the Board may take disciplinary action against a dentist under KRS xxx.xxx, if the Board finds that:
 - (a) The dentist violates any provisions of this chapter; or
 - (b) The facility is inadequate under the provisions of this chapter.
- (7) Failure to comply with this chapter constitutes unprofessional conduct and may constitute other violations of law.

Section 10. Facility Inspection Criteria.

- (1) To qualify for an Anesthesia and Sedation Facility Certificate, the facility shall pass an evaluation of facility equipment, medications, and clinical records to include at least the following:
 - (a) Oxygen and gas delivery system, backup system fail-safe;
 - (b) Gas storage facility;
 - (c) Safety indexed gas system;
 - (d) Suction and backup system;
 - (e) Auxiliary lighting system;
 - (f) Suitability of operating room to include:
 - 1. Size, which must be at a minimum ten (10) feet by eight (8) feet or eighty (80) square feet;
 - 2. Lighting; (definitions needed in the regulation)
 - 3. Communications; (definitions needed in the regulation) and
 - 4. EMT accessibility;
 - (g) Recovery area, including oxygen, suction, and visual and electronic monitoring, which may include the operating room;
 - (h) Appropriate emergency drugs;
 - (i) Nonexpired drugs;
 - (j) Appropriate devices to maintain an airway with positive pressure ventilation;
 - (k) Preoperative medical history and physical evaluation form;
 - (l) Anesthesia records, including monitoring and discharge records;
 - (m) Monitoring equipment, including pulse oximeter and blood pressure monitoring;
 - (n) Electrocardiogram (EKG):
 - 1. May be present for use by Class I, Class II, and Class II-P permit holders for patients with significant cardiac history; and
 - 2. Shall be present for use by Class III permit holders.
 - (o) Anesthesia and monitoring equipment to ensure they are in proper working order;
 - (p) Defibrillator or automated external defibrillator (AED) for Class III permits on adult patients; and
 - (q) For deep sedation or general anesthesia in pediatric patients:
 - 1. A precordial stethoscope; or
 - 2. A pretracheal stethoscope.
- (2) During a facility inspection, inspectors shall:
 - (a) Examine the facility's equipment to determine if it is in proper working order;
 - (b) Determine if appropriate emergency drugs are present; and
 - (c) Determine if emergency drugs are nonexpired.

Section 11. Inducing a Level of Sedation for a Patient.

- (1) Administration of moderate enteral sedation, moderate parenteral sedation, deep sedation, or general anesthesia to a patient requires at least the following appropriately trained individuals:
 - (a) The treating dentist;
 - (b) An individual trained and competent in basic life support (BLS) or its equivalent to assist the treating dentist; and
 - (c) Another individual trained and competent in BLS or its equivalent in close proximity to assist if needed.
- (2) A dentist administering moderate enteral sedation, moderate parenteral sedation, deep sedation, or general anesthesia to a patient may not leave the site until the patient:
 - (a) Is conscious;
 - (b) Is spontaneously breathing;
 - (c) Has stable vital signs;
 - (d) Is ambulatory with assistance; and
 - (e) Is under the care of a responsible adult.
- (3) A treating dentist who allows a physician, another dentist, or certified registered nurse anesthetist to administer moderate enteral sedation, moderate parenteral sedation, deep sedation, or general anesthesia under Sections 18 and 19 of this regulation shall ensure that the physician, dentist, or certified registered nurse anesthetist does not leave the site until the patient:
 - (a) Is conscious;
 - (b) Is spontaneously breathing;
 - (c) Has stable vital signs;
 - (d) Is ambulatory with assistance; and
 - (e) Is under the care of a responsible adult.

Section 12. General Anesthesia and Conscious Sedation Permits in Existence on July 15, 2010.

- (1) A dentist who holds a current general anesthesia permit on July 15, 2010 may continue to administer anesthesia and sedation consistent with a Class III permit until the expiration date of the permit.
- (2) A dentist who holds a current conscious sedation permit on July 15, 2010 and meets the requirements of Section 6(4) of this administrative regulation may continue to administer anesthesia and sedation consistent with a Class II-P permit until the expiration date of the permit.
- (3) A dentist who holds a current conscious sedation permit on July 15, 2010 and does not meet the requirements of Section 6(4) of this administrative regulation may continue to administer anesthesia and sedation consistent with a Class II permit until the expiration date of the permit.
- (4) During the license renewal process, current general anesthesia permit holders shall convert the permit to a Class III permit.
- (5) During the license renewal process, current conscious sedation permit holders shall convert the permit to a Class I, II, or II-P permit.
- (6) A dentist who holds a current conscious sedation or general anesthesia permit on July 15, 2010 shall comply with Sections 4, 8, 9, 11, 15, 16, 18, 19, and 20 of this administrative regulation.

Section 13. Issuance and Expiration of Class I, Class II, Class II-P and Class III Permits.

- (1) Once an applicant has met the qualifications for obtaining a Class I, Class II, Class II-P, or Class III permit the board shall:
 - (a) Issue a permit in sequential numerical order; or
 - (b) Deny the permit due to a violation of KRS Chapter XXX or the administrative regulations promulgated thereunder.
- (2) Each permit issued under this administrative regulation shall expire on the same date as the permit holder's license to practice dentistry.

Section 14. Renewal of Class I, Class II, Class II-P, and Class III Permits. An individual desiring renewal of an active Class I, Class II, Class II-P, or Class III permit shall:

- (1) Submit a completed and signed "Application for Renewal of a Sedation or Anesthesia Permit";
- (2) Pay the fee required by administrative regulation; and
- (3) Provide evidence satisfactory to the board that the applicant meets the continuing education requirements outlined in Section 15 of this administrative regulation.

Section 15. Continuing Education Requirements for Renewal of a Class I, Class II, Class II-P, or Class III Permit.

- (1) An individual desiring renewal of an active Class I, Class II, or Class II-P permit shall:
 - (a) Complete not less than six (6) hours of clinical continuing education related to sedation or anesthesia in a classroom setting that includes hands-on airway management during the two (2) year term of the permit; or
 - (b) Shall maintain ACLS or PALS certification.
- (2) An individual desiring renewal of an active Class III permit shall:
 - (a) Complete not less than four (4) hours of live clinical continuing education related to sedation or anesthesia during the two (2) year term of the permit; and
 - (b) Maintain ACLS or PALS certification.
- (3) Continuing education required by this administrative regulation shall:
 - (a) Not be used to satisfy other continuing education requirements; and
 - (b) Be in addition to other continuing education requirements of 201 KAR x:xxx.

Section 16. Facilities Inspected Prior to July 25, 2010.

- (1) A facility which passed an inspection by the board prior to July 15, 2010 for the purpose of issuing a conscious sedation or general anesthesia permit shall be required to be certified by the board prior to December 31, 2011.
- (2) A facility owner or operator desiring to obtain an Anesthesia and Sedation Facility Certificate for a facility which passed an inspection by the board prior to July 15, 2010 shall:
 - (a) Submit an "Application for an Anesthesia and Sedation Facility Certificate";
 - (b) Pay the fee required by administrative regulation; and
 - (c) Provide acceptable proof to the board of having passed a facility inspection for the purpose of issuing a conscious sedation or general anesthesia permit in the four (4) years prior to December 31, 2011; or

- (d) Arrange for a facility reinspection to be completed by the board prior to December 31, 2011.

Section 17. Issuance and Expiration of an Anesthesia and Sedation Facility Certificate.

- (1) Once an applicant has met the qualifications for obtaining an Anesthesia and Sedation Facility Certificate the board shall:
 - (a) Issue a certificate in sequential numerical order; or
 - (b) Deny the certificate due to a violation of KRS Chapter XXX or the administrative regulations promulgated thereunder.
- (2) Each certificate issued under this administrative regulation shall expire on December 31 of odd numbered years.

Section 18. Renewal of an Anesthesia and Sedation Facility Certificate. An individual desiring renewal of a current Anesthesia and Sedation Facility Certificate shall:

- (1) Submit a completed and signed "Application for Renewal of an Anesthesia and Sedation Facility Certificate";
- (2) Pay the fee required by administrative regulation; and
- (3) Provide evidence satisfactory to the board of having passed a facility inspection in the four years prior to the expiration of the certificate; or
- (4) Arrange for a facility reinspection to be completed by the board prior to December 31, 2011.

Section 18. Administration by a Physician Anesthesiologist or Dentist at the Facility of a Treating Dentist.

- (1) A treating dentist who desires to allow a physician anesthesiologist or another dentist who holds an anesthesia and sedation permit to administer anesthesia and sedation to a patient at a specific practice location shall comply with Section 9 of this administrative regulation.
- (2) A physician anesthesiologist may administer anesthesia and sedation in accordance with Section 4 of this administrative regulation without the need for review by the board.

Section 19. Administration by a Certified Registered Nurse Anesthetist.

- (1) A treating dentist who wishes to allow a certified registered nurse anesthetist to administer anesthesia and sedation to a patient at a specific practice location shall comply with Section 9 of this administrative regulation.
- (2) Collaborative agreement? KBN – or statement above
- (3) Nothing under this section shall preclude a dentist from working with a certified registered nurse anesthetist in an ambulatory care center or hospital.

Section 20. Morbidity and Mortality Incident Reports.

- (1) A dentist shall report to the Board, in writing, any death caused by or resulting from the dentist's administration of minimal sedation, moderate sedation, deep sedation, or general anesthesia within seven (7) days after its occurrence.
- (2) A dentist shall report to the Board, in writing, any incident that resulted in hospital in-patient admission caused by or resulting from the dentist's administration of minimal

sedation, moderate sedation, deep sedation, or general anesthesia within thirty (30) days after its occurrence.

(3) The written report to the Board required in Subsections (1) and (2) of this section shall include:

- (a) The date of the incident;
 - (b) The name, age, and address of the patient;
 - (c) The patient's original complete dental records;
 - (d) The name and license number of the licensee and the name and address of all other persons present during the incident;
 - (e) The address where the incident took place;
 - (f) The preoperative physical condition of the patient;
 - (g) The type of anesthesia and dosages of drugs administered to the patient;
 - (h) The techniques used in administering the drugs;
 - (i) Any adverse occurrence including:
 - 1. The patient's signs and symptoms;
 - 2. The treatment instituted in response to adverse occurrences;
 - 3. The patient's response to the treatment; and
 - 4. The patient's condition on termination of any procedures undertaken; and
 - (j) A narrative description of the incident including approximate times and evolution of symptoms.
- (4) The duties outlined in this section apply to every dentist whether or not the dentist holds a permit.

Section 21. Dental Auxiliary Duties Permitted When Working With Sedation Permit holders.

(1) Dental auxiliary working with Class I, II, II-P and III Permit holders may, under indirect supervision:

- (a) Apply noninvasive monitors.
- (b) Perform continuous observation of patients and noninvasive monitors appropriate to the level of sedation, during the pre-operative, intra-operative and post-operative (recovery) phases of treatment.
- (c) Report monitoring parameters to the operating dentist on a periodic basis and when changes in monitored parameters occur.
- (d) Record vital sign measurements in the sedation record.
- (e) Remove IV lines (Class II, II-P and III Permit holders only).

(2) Dental auxiliary working with Class I, II, II-P and III Permit holders, may under direct supervision, assist in the management of emergencies.

(3) Dental auxiliary working with Class II, II-P and III Permit holders may, under direct supervision:

- (a) Administer medications into an existing IV line upon the verbal order and direct supervision of a dentist with a Class II, II-P or III permit.
- (b) Establish an IV line under indirect supervision if they have completed an eight hour course approved by the Board of Dentistry in intravenous access.